farm and Garden.

Address all inquiries or communications in relation to agriculture to Da. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt.

Editorial Notings.

A WRITER in the Mirror and Farmer, who signs himself "Clodhopper," but who signs himself "Clodhopper," but who writes as glibly as a schoolmaster, thus details his experience: "I once large, square two-story house, such as bought 230 kernels of corn of an honest man—a business man here—for fifty cents. It was said to have ears at every joint, from five to seven on a stalk, and was warranted to ripen in ninety days. About the first of June I spaded up part of my garden, June I spaded up part of my garden, made it rich with rotten manure, drew up and a few rooms floored and plasaline and put a kernel in the ground tered they moved in. The rest of the once in twelve inches. I took extra care work and the floishing and painting once in twelve inches. I took extra care of it, and it was about fit to boil when frost struck it, about the 20th of September, and not a stalk had more than proud of. Six children were born there, two ears on it, although some of them and all were strong and active men and two ears on it, although some of them were twelve feet in height. I have had Norway oats, bald barley, hulless oats and numerous other novelties that did not amount to dry dust to any farmer who bought expecting to improve his crops." This illustrates a too common type of man, easily taken in by novelties, but so devoid of good judgment, and elementary knowledge of farming, as to be an easy victim of every gaily-painted humbug. There are plenty of men who might not express themselves half so readily with a pen who could scent a humbug at once, and yet would have the sound judgment to select an occasional nov-elty which would be of real benefit to them. It is not astonishing to note them. It is not astonishing to note that this farmer's advised method for making money is to cut down the was Captain P., was a very large and powerfully-built man, and when excited had a habit of closing his lips manufacturing corporations.

OVERMANURING with dung also tends to make corn late by favoring an undergrowth of stalk and leaf; but not satisfied with buying a southern variety to begin with, our "Clodhopper" increased its lateness by the petting he gave it. It may have been a ninety-day father turned to his nei boor and said: corn in Maryland or Tennessee. It is quite possible that the original grower told the truth on this point. If "Clod- has money enough and to spare, but quite possible that the original grower hopper" had anything beyond local routine knowledge about corn he would first of all have inquired where the seed-corn offered him at such a high price was grown. There are many early sorts of corn grown in the South that actually do ripen in ninety days from planting grows twice as tall when planted North as it grows at home. Our lower summer temperature is sufficient to push on the growth of stalk and leaf, but not to develop the seed.

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.—The writer above quoted sneers at agricultural colleges-and, indeed, very few of "Sell-sell my farm to him?" before the people as good value for never be beaten in telling a story. their cost. They could easily furnish a better education for the farm. But perhaps the very poorest sort of schoolindustrial art is the kind of literary smatter that some boys get at an academy where youth are prepared for college. This is the kind of "little learning" that is truly a "dangerous thing." We have nothing to say against a literary training, if it is thorough; tle " which so excited Horace Greeley's ire-youth who think they know a good deal, and don't know anything fully or correctly. This is not so apt to be the case with incomplete scientific teaching. If from a skilled teacher, it is good so far as it goes; and it is much more likely to be followed up aftewards, because it can be practically made use of in every-day affairs. This is the sort of learning that helps upon the farm. It is also the sort which so improves the judgment in regard to business affairs that such a corn, for instance, as took in the "Clodhopper," would be known to be a fraud at sight by a rightly-trained

Ensilage.—Our observing farmers are learning that southern corn, while giving a huge growth of stalk and leaf, contains even less nutriment than our native corn, which will not occupy half as much space in the silo. It is probably advisable to grow for ensilage a corn somewhat later than we should grow for grain, because when a corn is glazed, though it may not ripen, it has in its stalk, leaves, cobs and grain the full amount of nutriment which it can acquire, and as we do not need to have it dry for the silo, it is as well or better if the land has been properly prepared and fertilized, to grow the largest sort that will begin to glaze before the growing season is at an end.

"Pick Low."-An educated Penobscot Indian, well acquainted with the traditions of his race, formulated the north is these two words, " Pick low." full maturity of corn ears from joint to worn-out tools, or, when they buy, take joint. Higher ears are apt to be larger

and longer, but if used continuously for seed the product grows later and

My Grandfather. My grandfather bought a tract of land in New Hampshire, when he and my grandmother were young, and com-menced life on it in a small house of years to do it, but when the house was was done a little at a time, as he could pay for, and it was well and thoroughly done, and in time it was a home to be women of more than common ability in many things, and to-day there is no fairer spot in all that region. The elms he set out are now immense trees, and the stone-walls, built of the abundant material at hand, and double, are now so close a squirrel can hardly find a way through, and a horse might walk on top without displacing a stone. The small streams were spanned by stone bridges, and everything was made solid and to last. When a man has made for him-self such a home he loves it as a part of his own life. I never knew but one man who dared ask him to sell his farm, and the anecdote will bear telling. city-bred stranger called one day, with a Mr. C., who was one of grandfather's neighbors, and began to talk about buysell it, if he had a good offer-"a very good offer." Grandfather, who and breathing very hard through his nose, his nostrils quivering like those of a race-horse. He was breathing his hardest, and looking at the small man with haif-shut eyes, in a way that boded mischief, and the man fairly turned pale with apprehension, for he saw at once he had "bearded the lion in his den." After a minute or two grand "Mr. C., did you ever know me to be in want of money?" "Certainly not." thought perhaps if you could sell at a said grandfather, "sell-sell my farm,

that I made out of a howling desert there; but here the same corn would not it! He may have a fortune of thouget heat enough in all summer to more | sands of millions, for all I know, and than get into the silk, and another curious thing about it is that it often he, fairly gasping for breath, "I tell you he hasn't enough to buy that roaring, raging pattock hole down in the swamp lot, not by a big sight." The "pattock hole" was a place where a sort of large bull-frog lived—hundreds of them, one would think by the noise. They were a nuisance to the village people, but he loved to sit on his doorstep of an evening and hear them. Without another word he walked out of the house and muttered, in his wrath: them have as yet justified themselves never spoke of it afterwards. He could remember once a man from the Western States boasting of the large snakes they had out there. Grandfather evidently thought he stretched the truth, ing for a youth who is to follow any or the snakes, and he replied, "Well we have no snakes to speak of, and don't want any, but I have got a swamp full of bull-pattocks, every one of them

Talks on Farm Topics .-- No. 3.

as big as a side-saddle."

This is an age of machinery. In but a literary smattering leaves nothing of value in the mind; and is apt to give us that sort of "horned cattle" which so excited Horace Greeley's week or two in the busiest season of the year furrowing out their corn ground and then manuring in the hill? They will drop forkfuls of manure in the furrows-manure that has lain in heaps in the field for weeks or monthsthen cover the manure and plant the corn by hand. This is a costly way to plant corn. The modern way is to spread the manure in the fall, winter or early spring, either with a manure-spreader, when the ground is bare, or by hand on the snow, when there is not so much work as in the spring. Then the planting is done by a horse-planter, which drops a little fertilizer each side of the hill, mixing it with the soil, and which does better work than can be done by hand, planting at the rate of eight or ten acres a day. The corn can be planted in drills or check-rows, and the amount of corn and fertilizer dropped can be accurately gauged. A hand-planter is a great help and does good work, but a horse-planter will do better, and either will often pay for itself in one season.

Again, how many farmers will cultivate their corn with an old-fashioned cultivator, the teeth of which are worn to stubs, and then spend days in hoeing, while other farmers harrow their corn till it is too high for the harrow, and then use a steel frame horse-hoe, never carrying a hand-hoe into the field, and very likely getting the best crops of corn? But all can not use a harrow. In a strong soil it will injure the corn, and is out of the question on a side-hill where the rows do not run directly up and down. Stones are a great bother, but somebody must till stony land, and the best way is to do the best one can, and keep experiment-ing till the best ways are found. I think there is a substitute for the harrow on corn, but am not certain yet. No farmer need fear to use a Planet, Jr., true theory of saving seed-corn in the horse-hoe and cultivator on stony or rocky soil. There are probably as good There is a full week's difference in the or better tools, but it does first-class

[SER PIPTH COLUMN.]

Adbertisements.

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The Chief Renson for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsapa-Merit Wins filla or blood puri-Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System. Hood's Sarsaparitla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

AUCTION!

Thirty-two Acres, More or Less, of Meadow Land! situated on the east side of the highway between Cabot Upper and Lower Villages; also one pew in the Second Advent church at Cabot Lower Village, one new in the Congregational church at Cabot Upper Village, a few tons of hay, one second-hand buggy wagon, one wheetharrow, chains, etc.

HIEAM WELLS, Executor.

Cabot, May 8, A. D. 1886. Adbertisements.

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Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraced and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway

from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

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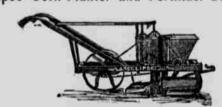
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the first thing that comes to hand, in-stead of looking around to find what is best. A farmer should get catalogues and circulars, and learn all he can about new implements. Ten or twenty cents' worth of postal cards used in getting such information will sometimes save as many dollars. Then have a place to keep circulars, so they can be referred to when wanted. Sometimes a certain kind of harrow or other tool gets fashionable in a town, and a man is a sort of heretic who does not use it. I believe we have the best farm machinery in the world here in New England. Every New England farmer ought to pay special attention to this matter, study to know the best tools, buy as fast as he is able and take good care of them. Use plenty of oil and beware of

Phosphatic Experiments.

PLOWMAN.

Inasmuch as the agricultural editor of the WATCHMAN, in his very kind notice of some experiments with which we were connected, expressed surprise that mention was not made regarding the character of the South Carolina rock that was employed, it affords us pleasure to give the information that it was in the form of "floats." We were also pleased to learn that there is one who, regardless of unpleasant attacks of fertilizer-makers or unkind criticism of "farmers'" papers(?), has been en-"farmers" papers(?), has been engaged in the good work of determining the most economical form for using phosphoric acid. These questions of economy lay close to the "pocket-books," if not to the hearts, of the farmers, and the more clearly they can be determined the greater the good that is being accomplished. In our own experiment the dissolved bone-black gave much the best results, to a limited use; and then, singularly enough, there was no increase of grain production, but a considerable increase in fodder. This season a test will be repeated upon the same plots, to mark the continued effect of the phosphoric acid in the various forms. It is quite reasonable to suppose that in the case of the dissolved bone-black a greater portion was ap-propriated by the growing crop, and that little or no effect will be seen in a succeeding one, while, on the other hand, the other forms, yielding up the phosphoric acid more gradually, will show a more marked response this season than they did last. Then the question arises, How long can the farmer, who, as a rule, desires immediate returns, afford to wait for the phosphatic material to pass through the natural chemical changes necessary to render the plant food product available? As before intimated, all of these questions depend very much upon the economi-cal side of the same. Even though it may in the end be far better to employ a moderately-acting fertilizing substance than one that is too rapid, it is difficult to convince the farmer who is looking for immediate returns and profits.
WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

Notes by the Way.

THE best guards against drought are keeping the soil deep, rich, clean and mellow upon the surface.

THE soil is the great laboratory for converting dead into living matter-the useless into the useful, manure into plants, plants into animal life. THE deep plowing of dry land, or

the breaking up and stirring of the subsoil, promotes fertility by increasing the power of the land to absorb water.

Do not worry because you have no blooded stock till you improve what you have. Breed only from thoroughbred sires and soon you will be able to go up higher.

Goop pastures are the good farmer's main dependence, and he should bend every energy to make them luxuriant, rich and nutritious. They should be cared for as well as are the grain fields. GRASS lands form the basis of agri-

culture. These furnish fodder, the fodder supports cattle and the cattle furnish manure, labor and all the means necessary to a thorough system of cul-SUMMER-FALLOW is a remedy for

weeds and for insects, or at least can be made so. Otherwise it does not enrich the soil. Resting can improve the soil only when covered by a carpet of vegetation.

WEEDS are particularly prejudicial to crops in a dry season, as they exhaust the soil of moisture in proportion to the surface of their stems and leaves, some species absorbing their weight of moisture every twenty-four hours.

THE more cattle there are well kept upon a farm, the more manure; the more manure there is applied, the greater the product and the profit, and the greater the means of sustaining an increased stock of animals upon it.

THE time has passed when there is any necessity for a man being a clodhopper because he carries on a farm. The calling of agriculture is consistent with the highest intelligence, and the farmer boy has more than an average chance to make of himself an educated and influential man.

THOMAS HARRIS remarks that if your object is to keep sheep for mutton and wool, and not for selling for breeding purposes, the better plan will probably be to select some of the best common ewes you can find at common prices and then try a thorough-bred ram. In this way, with the use of plenty of cotton-seed cake, you can soon have a fine flock of what the Euglish farmers term "rent-paying" sheep.

THE Bulletin of the Massachusetts Experiment Station states that careful tests have demonstrated the fact that the amount of vegetable matter in a given weight of green fodder-corn, cut at the beginning of the glazing of the kernels, is known to be not only nearly twice as large as compared with that contained in an equal weight of green corn-fodder cut when just showing the tassels, but it is also known to be, pound for pound, more nutritious.

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